MATTREW L BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B HORD. Or Decator County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Ailen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW. JAMES A. CRAVENS. H. W. HARRINGTON W. S HOLMAN. A B CONDUITT.

A Good Sprech.

D W VOORHEES.

DAVID TURPIE.

J. K. EDGERTON.

Senator BROWSING made an excellent speech the other day at Quincy, a brief and unsatisfactory abstract of which we publish this morning. The fact that he is an intimate friend of the Presblent and understands his views, will give significance to the sentiments he atters. There is no doubt but Mr. BROWNING represents the opin ions held by the President, and they are such that will receive the approval of a vast majority of the country.

Negro Colonization. The President's colonization scheme is treated by the Republican press with very little respectin fact, we have yet to see the first journal of this class which favors it. The National Repub-

lican (Et tu Brute?) remarks as follows: It will be a slow and difficult thing, if not an impossible thing, to didu-e among the negroes anything like a general impulse to emigration. And at any rate, a success of that kind must be too distant to be taken into the account in the settlement of the question now before the coun-

This is what might be called " . . faint praise."

The Boston Traveler says: The President evinces in this as, in all his productions, a strange maxture of much practical good sense, with some abourd ideas to which he adheres with great pertinicity. His colonization crotchet is one of these absurdities, and in its best estate will be just about as efficacious for the object he has in view, as it would be to bring forward a farthing candle to light up a great

The Springfield Republican remarks: We do not believe that colonization is the way out of slavery. When we have in this country too much negro labor; when we raise more molasses and sugar and cotton and hemp and to bacco than we can either use or sell, then we will talk about colonization out of the coun-

The Fall River News has the following: The plan proposed looks altogether impracticable, except in individual cases. If the black race could be effectually rooted out of the Union it would be a dire calamity. They are laborers -the producers of wealth. They have earliched the South, but the whites have wasted that wealth. Banishing labor is tantamount to the destruction of wealth. No country can afford to run the dangers of such an experiment; much less can the people of this country. It seems to us that President Lincoln is vielding his judgment to an impracticable and dangerous

And so we might quote indefinitely. It is evident the President can not rely on his old friends for support in the execution of this projects.

The Friends of the Constitution. Hon. F. W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, has issued a stirring address "to the Democrats and other friends of the Constitution and the Union in Pennsylvania, calling upon them in the various cities and counties, in accordance with a resolution of the late Democratic State Convention, "to convene in mass meetings at such places and at such hours as they may respectively designate, on the 17th of September next, to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Hughes conjures the people to stand by the President in the position taken in his inaugural address and with one patriotic and determined voice give assurance to him of that relief which he seeks from the "pressure" of mischievous demagogues. Mr Hugmis says:

Since the 17th of September, 1787, there has been no period in the history of America when it was so emmentry fitting and important as the present to bring to the attention of the American people great fundamental principles, which must uncerle any Government where civil and religious liberty exist, and especially those that underlie the Government of this Union- Union which rests for its foundation upon that Constitution which affirms and proposes to make sacred and perpetual those principles. That Constitution and that Union "one and inseparable" are now assaued by toes throughout the whole land; by Se essionists in the Sou h and by Abolitionists in the North. The former, by a bold, organized, armed movement, strike directly and avowedly at the whole sovereighty and existence of our Consuturional Government. The latter, by equally direct efforts, but from under the cloak of re, ent ly deciared it endship and patriotism are seeking to thrust their traitorous strettes into the heart's

blood of the nation.

The people of this limit are the source of all power. They made Coust utions, and they eat and, (unless they would become the victims of despotism or an archy) must uphold them. The great fundamental principles of civil and tellgious liberty asserted in the American Constitution are essential to secure u- in the enjoyment of life and property, and in the pursuit of happiness. Among the eare "the freedom of speech and of the press," "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures," that "no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmatton," "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other intamous crime suless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury. except in cases arising i., the land and naval forces, or in the militia;" that no citizen shall "be deprived of lite, liberty or property without due pr n ess of law;" and "in all criminal prose cutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or District where the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have cumpulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his tayor and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." "That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor probibited by it to the States, are re-

served to the States, respectively, or to the peo-Among "the powers not delegated to the United States," "but reserved to the States respectively or to the people," is the right to hold elections and to determine upon and fix the qualifieations of voters. With the people of Pennsylvania this great right is fixed by the Constitution of the State, and no power but that Consti tution, and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, can prohibit the exercise of, or limit or re-

strain that right-a right most inestimable to our people, and "formidable to tyrants only." Fellow countrymen, on the coming anniversary of the day of the adoption of the American Constitution, in the exercise of "the right of the people peaceably to assemble," let us all solemnly and reverently, in the face of all men and be-

fore Heaven, declare our firm determination "to

nledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred from the Whig to show that he had been outra-

can know no other principle of political action, Mr. Browning throughout was listened to with but to uphold the Government and obey the laws, great attention, and with interest. During his and that the best evidence of our firm purpose to speech he was frequently interrupted with the enmeetings, and with one patriotic and determined with for many a day. voice give assurance to President Lincoln of that reliet which he seeks. Let us assure him that Abolition sts and Secessionists Disthe only relief he can ever obtain is from the Abolitionists or Secessionists.

policy of the officers of the Government in opposition of crime which will be punished by im add the counsels which the Abolitionists seek to Gordons-father and son-in Boston lately, it pute to us a willingness to produce a collision of to recruiting. sibility of any consequences of evil. But, which

From the Quincy Herald.

Pursuant to notice an immense crowd assem bled at the Court House, on Saturday night, to heir an address from Senator Browning. The court room was filled to overflowing, and we are assured that hundreds were compelled to go away because they could not gain admission. We regret that we were not able to be present, but we have heard enough of the speech from those who were in attendance to be able to give a brief notice of its leading points. Mr. Browning explained his position on the confiscation question, and did it to the satisfaction and approval of a vast majority of those that heard him. He said that Congress had no power to confiscate prop | throughout the army. At Nashville, Tennessee, Commander in Chief of our armies. The Con- much more for his battles with the bottle than and he had sworn to support the Constitution in which things are there done, or rather not He could not support the confiscation bill and the done, take the following: Constitution too, so he supported the Constitu tion and opposed confiscation. Upon this ques freesboro opened about 4 o'clock A. M. on the tion he stood with the President. The same was 11th of July, and the firing was heard at Nashtrue upon the question of arming the negroes. viile, thirty miles distant. The railroad between He was opposed to arming them and so was the these points was a the hands of the department, President. He was for the Union as it was, and and no bridge broken, and reinforcements could the Constitution as it is. In the atterance of and ought to have been thrown into Marteesboro these truly patriotic sentiments, Mr. B. was loud by 9 o'clock A. M. at the latest. Had this been ly and enthusiastically applauded. There were done, the enemy would have been repulsed, and a few persons present who did not join in these the detachment of the Michigan 9th, as well as demonstrations of approval. But they were the Minnesota 3d, with Hewitt's battery, would open, avowed, ulfra Abolitionists.

leaders in the United States Senate-maming (Monday) morning! By this time it was found Summer and others-as disloyal-traitors to the too late to send them forward, and they did not country-wild, deluded, crazy manatics, who were move. bent upon the destruction of the government. He had no sympathy with them, and had refused to co operate with them, and should continue to ing during the early part of the fight, on do so. It mattered not that some of his old reaching Nashville could find no one at headpersonal and political friends had turned against quarters to whom the straits of the post at Marhim-he was for the Union as it was and the Con Reesboro could be communicated, or who was stitution as it is, and upon that platform be in tended to stand, though every triend he had half-past nine o'c ock at night. Had officers been should de-ert him, and though every dollar's worth of property that he owned in the world they ought always to be,) this disaster would should be sacrificed or destroyed. He was inter hever have becalien this portion of our armyrupted by an abolitionist pre-ent, who charged not being there they should be court marbaie. him with having gone over to the Democrats | As it is, however, these servants of the public. Mr. Browning responded that he was ready to go receiving large salaries from the public treasury, over to the Democrats, or to any other party, or to condescend to give the United States about four act with patriotic men to whatever party they hours of their valuable time each day, and after might beiong, who were for the Union and the they close their office doors and disappear into Constitution. Mr. B. then asked this brazen- but rooms and lounging halls, and many into faced abolitionist if he would be willing to re even worse places than these, out of which they ceive the South back into the Union, with all their constitutional rights, if the rebels would lay down their arms to morrow? As might be necessity. expected, the crazy fanatic replied no-he would not !- he would not be willing to receive the South back unless they would first abolish slave. ry. Mr. Browning said this was just as he supposed-these abolitionists were not in favor of the Union and the Constitution, but would sacrifice both, and bring the liberties of the people even interior officers, from their doors, if they beyond the hope of resurrection, if they could but accomplish their wicked and traitorous de dwellings

Another Abolition fanatic wanted to know of patches requiring immediate delivery, recently Mr. B. whether he would vote in favor of emancapating the slaves if he believed such emancipaling, but not until next morning at 10 o'clock tion would put an end to the war. "No, sir." could they be delivered, although the bearer did said Mr B . "I would not give such a vote be- not go to bed or cease his efforts in endeavoring cause I have sworn to support the Constitution, to discover the representative of Headquarters

emancipate the slaves." the audience, was heard to say that Mr. Browning far as it appears, characterize nearly all the dif-"is a traitor to his country." Mr B did not ferent branches of this department. If there are probably hear the remark, as he did not conde- any exceptions to these charges, it will require scend to notice it. Mr. B. commented at con- profound searching to find them. siderable length upon the course of some Abolition journals that have devoted so much of their business with the army in this district, or who time and space to denunciations of our Generals have been observers merely of its daily cur. ent of in the field, and so little of their space to denun- affairs, are, as we view them, not only disgraceciations of the rebel commanders. Among these ful, but almost treasonably disgraceful to those journals were the Chicago Tribune and the who stand at the responsible head of the different Quincy Whig. He was particularly severe upon | departments. the editors of the Chicago Tribune. He read an Justice to the Government requires, nay dearticle from the Tribune and denounced it as the mands (especially in the present disturbed and most infamous treason that had appeared in any distracted condition of this entire region.) that paper published in the United States since the some general order be issued at once, compelling war began. Of the editors of the Tribune he those officers, especially post heniquarters, to be he had the most contemptible opinion. He did like the Court of Chancery, continually open. not believe them to be loval, and if they should | The superior officer should be required to be in take an oath to support the Government he would his office at least from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., allownot believe their oath. As to the Quincy Whig ing an hour for dinner, and to have a representahe couldn't expect much from that source-it tive constantly present during the remainder of was incapable of uttering the truth about him, the twenty four hours, and who can reach his su-

mors," "to preserve, protect and defend the geously mi-represented by that paper. In regard Constitution of the United States." Let us af- to the war, he was for its vigorous, energetic and ford to President Lincoln the most indubitable successful prosecution. He told his Republican evidence that, in the observance of his outh of friends that they could not bring the war to a suc office to do the same thing, we will uphold and cessful issue if they made it a war for the negro-support him, just as readily as we have already The Democrats, he said, would not co-operate. shown him that, in filling up from our ranks the in a war of that sort. But confine it to its legiti-

great bulk of the army, now and heretofore in mate, rightful object-let it continue to be, as it the field, we have always been ready at whatever had been from the beginning, a war for the Consacrifice to strike down open and armed defiance stitution and the Union, and the Democrats would to the execution of the laws and to the sover- work and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans-indeed all the patriots of whatever As Democrats, and as therefore loval men, we party would work together.

do so is, that as a part of the people, we will de- thusiastic applause of his audience. His positions, mand the maintenance of the Constitution in all as he stated them and explained them on this ocits parts and the preservation of the Union in its casion, are indersed and approved by a large, perfect integrity, and that we will hold all men, overwhelming majority of the people of this city North as well as South, who assail our Constitu | and county. He talked like an honest man and tion, in whole or in part, as disloyal men, and the a true patriot, and his positions, as they have enemies of the Union of these States. Presi- been represented to us by Democrats and Repubdent Lincoln, in his inaugural address, quoting licans who were present, are broad enough for the entire provision in the Constitution of the all loyal men of all parties to stand upon. We United States, relative to the return of fugitives | congratulate Mr. Browning and the country that from labor from any State, truly said that he he took this occasion to make himself understood found that provision "as plainly written in the and to prevent misunderstanding for the future Constitution as any other;" and, in the same ad as to his real position and purpose. That he dress, he justly declared, "I have no purpose di stands with the President upon the questions he rectly or indirectly to interfere with the institu- discussed we have no doubt-indee , he so stated tion of slavery where it exists. I believe I have in his speech. Mr. Browning is understood to be no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclinathe most intimate and influential adviser of Prestion to do so." Yet the Abolitionists of the ident Lincoln that he has. In indicating, as he North are to day bringing to bear upon President has in his speech, the policy the President in-Lincoln a fearful pressure to induce him to exert | tended to pursue, Mr. Browning has renewed the all the power which his official position in present | confidence of the people in the integrity of the circumstances affords, to act counter to this plain | Government and the stability of our institutions. provision of the Constitution and to his own It is to be regretted that no stemographic report dedge to the American people. This pressure of this speech was taken, and that it can not, his been so great that the President, in his high therefore, be published in full. If it has been position, was induced to appeal to the Union- fairly represented to us-as we have no doubt it oving Congressmen from the Border Slave has-it would prove one of the most acceptable States for relief. Let the whole loyal people of and popular speeches with the patriotic masses of the State of Pennsylvania come forward in mass all parties that the people have been favored

couraging Enlistments.

loval masses numbering at least 300,000 men in | On Manday last Mr. D. Plamb, a noted Abo-Pennsylvania alone, who are firmly resolved that litionist, and Mr. John R. Shuttleworth, said to as they are the source of all power, and are the be a secessionist, were arrested by Provost Marsupreme power in the land, they intend to "pre | shal Kennedy on the charge of uttering senti serve, protect and defend the Constitution of the ments calculated to discourage calistments Mr. United States," against all its foes, whether Plumb is accused of saving that President Lincoln ought to be hung; that he would advise men not Come, fellow countrymen, as you value the to enlist until the war was properly conducted great principles of the Constitution-as you love and negroes permitted to be used as soldiers, the Union of these States-as you would avert and that, if drafted, he should resist and advise despotism and anarchy-as it is your right to de- others to resist. Mr Shuttleworth is reported to fend the Constitution against all its foes, and as have declared that the South was right; that he you have the power to do so, devote the 17th of hoped McClellan's army would be bagged, and Sentember next to such demonstrations of the that, if he should be torced to go to the war, he popular heart as will give moral support to all the would not fight for the North. Under the recent friends of the country, and serve to guide the order of Secretary Stanton these men are clearly sition to deadly and fatal counsels. I need not pressment into the army. In the case of the give. Next to the possession of our constitu was decided that private conversations of this tional rights, we should strive to secure the most | character might not render the parties concerned thorough observance of order, and the personal liable to arrest; but the utterances of these men rights of every citizen. Our enemies seek to im- were open, and their effect undoubtedly pernicious

forces. It, by this is meant merely a determina | This is, we believe, the first case in which one tion to have our rights under the Constitution, at of our authorities has been just enough and fair whatever sacrifice, let us assure them that while enough to arrest an Abolitionist for disloyalty. we feel that to surrender these rights would de Pocket sympathizers with secession have been grade our manhood, and, therefore, no such sur- imprisoned from every section of the country; render will ever be made, yet as good citizens we peace organs, in almost every State, have been will yield everything but our honor and these foreibly suppressed; but no disunion Abolitionist rights to avert such collision. We will appeal has before been arrested, no treas nable Aboli to, we have the right to expect, and I trust and tion organ has vet been suppressed. By a rare hope, yea, believe that we shall have the help of chance Provost Marshal Kennely arrested both the officers of the Government to aid us in pro | these representative traitors at once, and their tecting our rights and averting such collision. sentiments stand recorded side by side. Both Let us show these enemies that we all understand the Abolitionist and the Secessionist hate the the baseness of the hearts that, determined constitutional President; both discouraged enlists upon monstrous wrong, would persist in such ments in the Union army; both declared that wrong and impute direful catastrophes, which they would not fight for the North. This cointhey may thus occasion to the friends of the Con- cidence is not accidental. Valiandigham and stitution-of the laws, and therefore of the pres- Wendell Phillips occupy the same position of ervation of perfect order. Standing up as we do hostility to the President, the army and the only to resist aggression upon our rights, upon Union. The Tribune and the former peace orthe heads of the aggressors must be the respon gans are alike in opposing enlistments and throwing cold water upon the war. We have repeatedly may-you, my countrymen, and the officers of asked the Government to unite the North by the Government co operating, guided by kind treating both these classes of traitors alike. We are glad that Provost Marshal Kennedy has had the good judgment to make a beginning in this good work, and hope that he will not fail to con-Great Speech of Senator Browning- tinne his labors unt'l, in this city at least, there The Constitution and the Union For- shall be none but unconditional Union men. He should strike higher next time, however. There are Abolitionists in this city quite as violent and loud tongued, but better known, and therefore more dangerous, than Mr. Plumb. One of them is named Greeley, and writes and prints in the Tribune every day many articles calculated to discourage enlistments. Let his case be attended

From the Detroit Advertiser.

to immediately .- N. Y. Herald.

The Abuses at Headquarters in the District of vaio. The unitiated citizen little knows the flagrant abuses that prevail at "Headquarters," so called, erty, and that confiscation was a humbug. If the-e are very much marked. Col John F. Milthe power of confiscation existed anywhere it ex | ler, of the 69th Onio volunteers, is commander isted in the President, by virtue of his office as of the post at that place, and is distinguished stitution conferred no such power upon Congress, with the enemy. As an instance of the manner

The attack of the Confederate forces at Murnot now have been in captivity. As it was the of-Mr. Browning denounced the abolitionists in ficials did not get remiorcing troops down to the unmeasured terms. He denounced the abolition depot at Nashville ready to start until the next

sengers who left Murireesboro on a train departauthorized to order troo s forward, until about at their posts, (as it seems to us in time of war can not be dragged until 10 o'clock the next day no matter how urgent may be the Government

Sick and wounded soldiers returning home, unless arriving at Nashville between the hours of ten in the morning and four in the afternoon must wait until the next day, and generally lose twenty four hours by the delay, as these highbred official aristocrats will curse the soluier, and venture to intrude upon them in their private

An officer of the army bearing important disunder that Constitution we have no power to auring these twelve hours. This general absence from office and deliberately cheating the At this point the Rev. Mr. King, who was in Government out of the time which is its due, so

These facts, well known to all who have had

and had persistently misrepresented his position perior at any hour of the day or night, if business from the beginning. He read some extracts requires it.

Has the Government called for Troops enough !

and this country in helialf of the Umon cause have earned for him the everlasting gratitude of the American people, expressed the opinion in a public address in New York the other day that the government had not yet called out troops by the people, above all other things-except that the war shall be for the salvation of the work of the rebellion-that our strength shall no but that two or three armies shall be organ zed. Her Majesty, nor violated her proclamation of neutral ty longer be wasted in small and divided armies, immense and powerful that no rebel obstructions shall impede their rapid murch through the

whole rebel territory to the Gulf of Mexico We have reached that stage in the war when proper proofs of their nationality. the rebellion must be specifiv crushed, or, as somebody has said, it will crush us. The war cannot be indefinitely prolonged, not only beindustrial resources of the country, but because of the certainty of ultimate intervention by foreign powers. Interest, humanity, hope of sucarmies of such magnitude that the end of the rebellion will be a matter of mathematical dem onstration. This hould have been the policy of the Government at the beginning, and more than ever it should be its poher now. It is the policy of economy, not only in dollars and cents, but in human life. It is the cheap as well as the effective way of reaching the end.

Has the Government called for men enough to form armies of such magnitude as that no rebel obstructions can impede their march through all the rebel territories? Has it called for men enough to literally overrun the rebetlion? These are the questions awaiting immediate answer. If it has not, it has only to order a draft for them. and such an order will be received with more popular joy than any order by the Government has occasioned since the war began.

Upon one thing the President may rely He has gained the perfect confidence of the great conser vative element of the country. He has gained it by the definite and emphatic amouncement of CELEBRATED his constitutional policy on the negro question. and by his appointment of Gen Halleck to be FRESH CAN BALTIMORE OYSTERS. General in-Chief. He has gained it by removing all doubt from the public mind as to the purposes of the war, and by the assurance in the appointment of Gen. Halleck, that the armies shall not here fter be directed by irresponsible influences. Having gained this confidence, let him not hesitate to draw upon it to the extent of six hundred thousand more men, if with them the duration of the rebelli n can be shortened by so little as a menth - Chicago Times.

Will it Move!

Comparisons are said to be odious. However this may be, there are some things more aptly illustrated in this manner than by any other method, and of such is President Lincoln's colonization scheme, as developed in his quiet chat with the dark colored citizens of America at the Dealer in Ready- Made Clothing and White House. The system of American slavery composes a ball of such size and weight in the affairs of our Nation, and stands so directly in its path of progress that it may not be inappropriate. Is likened to a one hundred pound cannon bell in the wheel rut of one of our common roads. It is wanted out of the way, and our Preside at, whose powers may be compared, for the nonce, with |. those of a large tumble bug, seeks to push it aside. Can be do it? Will it move? The reader will readily see that the National wagon may drive around the obstacle, or over it, but can not wait for the colonization efforts of our worthy President to get it out of the way. A nation of millions can not be taken up and moved on a May day, the same as individuals-the ne groes can not move off if they would, and should not if they could. They are better where they are.-N. Y. Sun.

THE WAY MR VOORHEES DISCOURAGES EN-LISTMENTS - Voorbees never lent the slightest influence in favor of enlisting." So says the

Let us see. At the close of his Gosport speech he called for volunteers for a company organizing in Owen county. His call was responded to by five able bodied men. At Spencer ten persons volunteered at the close of his speech; at Lancaster ten more patriots responded to his call and about forty at Poland. These facts completely upset the Banner's 'enformtion It is be cause Mr Voorhees gains re-ruits for Democracy as well as for the army that Mr. Brown endeavors to misrepresent him - Greencastle Press

DIED.

TORBET-On the morning of the 21st inst., at the residence of the parents, Annie Homburg Torbet, infant daughter of Oliver B. and Ruth C. Torbet, aged one year, and ten months. The funernal will take place at ten o'clock A M. Service at St. John's Church, at 11 o'clock this morning. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

INO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORI MPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase illy is from any reason objectionable, the cadersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly collable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the old World for the past century. Although this article Is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in hall pint sottles and sold very extensively at the exherbitant rice of \$5 per bottle, the andersigned proposes 'a furrish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any long store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any ovsician or truggist willtell you it is perfectly harmless usands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P.O. Box, No.2353, New Haven, Connecticut

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals.

QUARTEFMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U.S. A., Indianapolis, Ind., August 20, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until ten o'clock A. M., on Thursday, August 28th,

2500 Cavalry Horses and

500 Artillery Horses, All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indian-Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows: 600 within ten (10) days from date of contract." 6(t) " twenty (20) "

600 " thirty (30) 700 " forty (40) Said horses to be sound in all part culars, not less than six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 hands high; dark colors, (no greys;) good square trotters; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for cavalry purposes.

Specifications of Artillery Horses. 126 Wheel Horses, in part, bays, browns or blacks, 16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old entirely sound,

well broken and square trotters in harness. 252 "orses in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, 15% hands high or upwards, strong, quick and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old. well broken and square trotters in barness.

122 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns or blacks, ent rely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for exchanges in the two first named horses, well broken and square trotters in herness. Each horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1:00) pounds.

Deliveries of artillery horses to be as follows: 40 horses of the first named. 80 " second " 150 Horses, 30 " third "

Within seven (7) days from date of contract. The same number (150) of same classes, respectively, within fourteen (14) days from date of contract, and the residue (200) within twenty (20) days from date of contract. No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by guaranty for its faithful performance Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application at

No bids will be entertained for less than 100 horses Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses." Any other information will be promptly given on appli cation to the undersigned, personally or by letter. JAMES A FKIN, A. Q. M. U. S A.

WANTED.

WOOD WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Institute for the Blind until the 3d of September next, for during the mouths of September and October.

NOTICE.

Archbishop Hughes, whose services in Europe To British Subjects in the State of Indiana.

enough. Whether it has or not is certainly a question for serious consideration by the President and his military advisers. What is wanted British subjects resident in the State of Indiana, ic the effect that they are apprehensive of being included in any draft for the military service of the United States which it may be found necessary to make in that State, I Constitution-now is, that men enough shall at have been instructed by Her sjesty's Charge d'Affaires at once be called out to make short and desperate Washington to proceed hither with the view of endeavoring to remove those apprehensions beg, therefore, to assure all bond fide British subjects

by enli t m in the military or naval service of the United

States during he present war, that they need be under to apprehension of being included in any such draft, if they take be precaution of providing themselves with As the best mode of precuring such proofs, I would suggest that every bone fide Briti h subject resident in this State should, in case of a draft being resorted to, jurni-h himself with an amidavit of his nationality, propcause of its enormous cost and its drain upon the erly sworn to and attested before a Notary Public, and should also, as far as possible, provide himself with certificates as to his character and position, from persons of respectability and standing, resident in the State There is no reason to doubt that such papers, if process, all conspire in demanding the creation of duced before the officer who might be appointed to consider claims of exemption, would, if found satisfactors exempt the claimant from all liability to be called on for military duty in the United States.

I would also a great that it would be advisable for British subjects wishing to pass beyond the limits of the e, or to cross the frontier of the United States, to provide them elves with similar papers before leaving their places of residence; and it is my wish; in order to prevent disappointment and delay, to direct attention to the fact that applications by letter to the Legation at Washington or passes can not be acceded to. There to remark, in conclusion, that in any case in which a British subject, having duly taken the steps above mmended, should consider that his claims have not ived due consideration, it will be in his power to appeal to the Executive of the state in this city. Attache to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Wash-

Ind anapolis, August 20, 1862.

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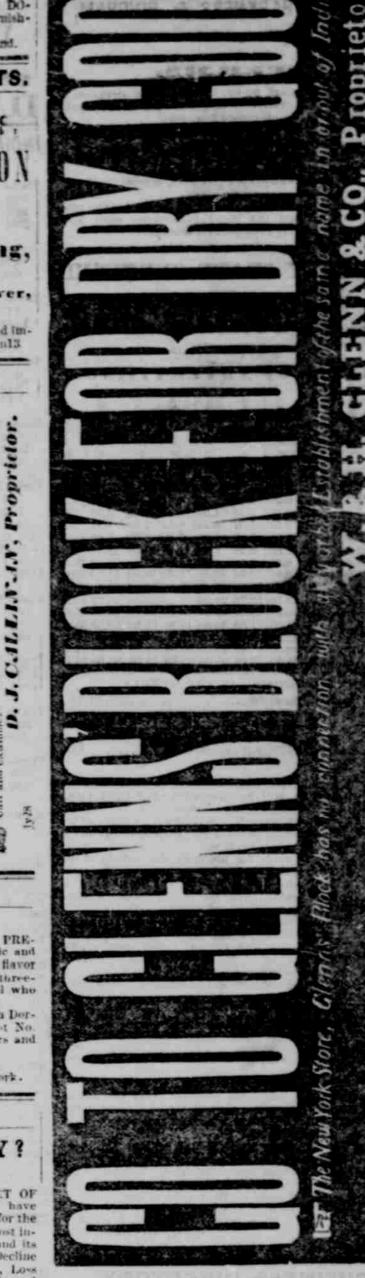
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